



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

memorials, it has also, in a peculiar degree, the property of preserving bodies committed to the grave. Of this property, Giraldus Cambrensis took notice five hundred years ago—the following are his words as translated by Stanihurst—"There is in the west of Connaught, an island placed in the sea, called Aren, to which St. Brendon had often recourse. The dead bodies neede not be graveled, for the ayre is so pure that the contagion of any carrion may not infect it, there may the son see his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather, &c. &c. This island is enemy to mice, for none is brought thither, for either it leapeth into the sea, or else being stayed it dyeth presently." "Well then, good sir," urged I, for you must know I am very importunate when soliciting for a friend; "Will you, when you write about Knockmoy, give the Penny Journal something also about Arran?" "I will think about it," said he. "A penny for your thought," said

TERENCE O'TOOLE.

Many instances of the artificial preservation of bodies, might be mentioned, still more remarkable, though perhaps less interesting than the above. The tomb of Edward the First, who died on the 7th July, 1307, was opened on the 2d January, 1770, and after the lapse of 463 years, the body was found not decayed; the flesh on the face was a little wasted, but not putrid. The body of Canute the Dane, who got possession of England in the year 1017, was found very fresh in the year 1766, by the workmen repairing Winchester Cathedral. In the year 1522, the body of William the Conqueror was found as entire as when first buried, in the Abbey Church of St. Stephen at Caen; and the body of Matilda his wife, was found entire in 1552, in the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city.

No device of art, however, for the preservation of the remains of the dead, appears equal to the simple process of plunging them over head and ears in peat moss. In a manuscript by one Abraham Grey, who lived about the middle of the 16th century, now in the possession of his representative, Mr. Goodbehre Grey, of Old Mill, near Aberdeen, it is stated, that in 1559, three Roman soldiers in the dress of their country, fully equipped with warlike instruments, were dug out of a moss of great extent, called Kazey Moss. When found after a lapse of probably about fifteen hundred years, they "were quite fresh and plump!"

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

The following statement is taken from "A Practical View of Ireland," by James Butler Bryan, Esq. Barrister at Law.

"I presume the population of Ireland to be about eight millions, and from the annexed table it will be inferred, that on an average hitherto, Ireland has doubled her population in about sixty-three years. According to Mr. McCulloch, the population of Scotland in 1700, amounted to 1,050,000; in 1820, to 2,135,000, thus taking 190 years to double. He likewise asserts, that the population in England in 1700, was 5,475,000; in 1811, it was 10,488,000, requiring about 107 years to double. According to Mr. Mathieu, the population of France would take 111 years to double at its present rate. The King of Sweden says, that Sweden has added more than a sixth to her population in twenty years, thus doubling in less than 120 years.

"We may perceive from Von Malchu's account of the population of Europe, that Ireland has only seven European states her superiors, and eighteen her inferiors in this respect; and in point of superficial extent of territory, she has but ten states her superiors, and fifteen inferior to her. The seven united provinces of Holland, which have so frequently struck the scale in the balance of power in Europe, do not exceed in extent or population, Ulster, the fourth province of Ireland.

A Table of the progress of the population in Ireland:

1672, Sir W. Petty	1,100,000
— The same corrected	1,320,000
1695, Captain South	1,034,102
1712, Thomas Dobbs	2,099,094
1718, The same	2,169,048
1725, The same	2,317,374
1726, The same	2,309,106
1731, Established Clergy	2,010,221
1754, Hearth-money Collectors	2,372,634
1767, The same	2,544,276
1777, The same	2,690,556
1785, The same	2,845,932
1788, G. P. Bush	4,040,000
1791, Hearth-money Collectors	4,206,612
1792, Rev. Dr. Beaufort	4,086,226
1805, Thomas Newenham	5,395,456
1814, Incomplete Census	5,937,856
1821, Census, 55 Geo. III. c. 120 ...	6,801,827

IRISH IMPROVEMENTS.

The following account of Lord Headly's estate and improvements, is extracted from a pamphlet by his agent, Mr. J. Wiggins, an English gentleman, entitled, "Hints to Irish Landlords," &c. &c. published in 1822. "The estate of Glenbegh, or Glen of the Begh, or Birchen river, is situated at the entrance of the Ivra mountains, an extremely wild district on the shores of the bay of Castlemain, and on the extreme south-western coast of Ireland. It consists of about 15,000 acres, much of which is rocky, boggy, and mountain ground. Steep and rugged mountains surround the estate in the form of an amphitheatre, except towards the sea; along the shore of which a line of hills extends. Thus a sheltered vale is formed, through which the little river Begh takes the whole of its rapid course from its sources in the mountain lakes to the sea.

"This situation is romantic and picturesque, but its general aspect is wild and savage, and certainly, in the year 1807, presented as unpromising a subject for improvement as could well be imagined: and such was the character of the inhabitants for ferocity, that every character dreaded attack, and assumed a posture of defence as he made his way between the river and a frowning cliff, which overhangs it, then the only pass into the extensive districts to the west.

"The Glen was, at that time, supposed to be a safe retreat to every offender who fled from justice—for there all pursuit terminated. The inhabitants allowed no person to be conducted through it as a prisoner, and it was their boast that none were ever punished who had taken refuge in its fastnesses.

"They were looked upon by the rest of the country as savage, and treated as people amongst whom there was no security but in superior force. This feeling was far from being softened on those melancholy occasions when shipwrecks occurred on the coast, during which, nothing but an armed force could prevent every vestige of the property being plundered by those and the neighbouring people. As to taxes, cesses, and other public dues, it may be imagined, that the people lived nearly free from those imposts, for the king's hearth money was abandoned, because of the difficulty attending its collection, although the officers appointed to that duty were supported by troops.

"The habitation of these mountaineers were the lowest order of huts, scarcely affording room to the inmates, and quite inadequate to the purpose of shelter. The people were miserably clothed and badly fed, the scanty potato-crop was often from necessity shared with the cows, who must have otherwise starved for want of other provisions. Murderous quarrels were not unfrequent, often arising out of partnership of tenancy, and that none of the usual evils might be wanted, letting by the customary mode of renting, had created enormous disproportion between the rents and the value of the lands, some of these rents being absurdly high, and others ridiculously low. To these people the bare idea of labour was offensive, and work was considered as slavery. They were, however, a remarkably robust, active, and enterprising race of men, hospitable and obliging to those who asked their assistance or courtesy. Many of them possessed almost chivalrous ideas of courage, of ancestry, and of adventure, and exhibited symptoms of acuteness and intelligence, and a remarkable fondness for legal subtleties and historical tradition. Such were the people of that country, when Lord Headly, having recently come of age, for the first time visited this portion of the extensive family estate in Ireland. His lordship at once saw the deplorable state of those people, was chiefly owing to a long course of neglect, he resolved, therefore, to cultivate their good qualities without being at first very eager to punish their bad ones; these he wished to subdue by the progress of improvement, so that the culture of the people might keep pace with that of the soil; and he has succeeded in establishing within eighteen years, a degree of improvement and civilization, which, without those efforts must have required a century."